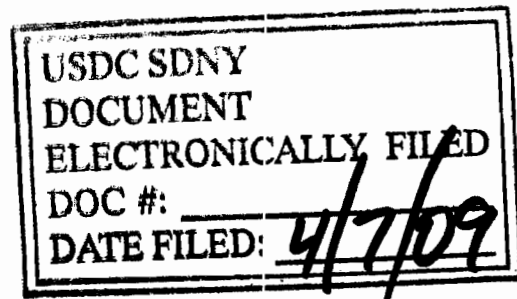


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



-----X  
DIPLOMATIC MAN, INC.,

Plaintiff,

-v.-

NIKE, INC.,

Defendant, Counter-  
Claimant and Third-  
Party Plaintiff,

LaRON JAMES a/k/a JUELZ SANTANA and  
SANTANA'S WORLD,

Third-Party  
Defendants.

08 Civ. 139 (GEL)

**OPINION AND ORDER**

-----X  
Marshall Beil, McGuireWoods LLP, New York, NY,  
and B. Trent Webb, Adam P. Seitz, Beth Larigan,  
Jennifer Riggs, Shook Hardy & Bacon LLP, Kansas  
City, MO for defendant, Counter-Claimant and Third-  
Party Plaintiff.

GERARD E. LYNCH, District Judge:

Following the dismissal with prejudice of plaintiff Diplomatic Man, Inc.'s copyright infringement action for failure to prosecute, defendant, counter-claimant and third-party plaintiff Nike, Inc. ("Nike" or "defendant") moves for an award of attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505. The motion will be granted to the extent set forth below.

**BACKGROUND**

**I. Plaintiff's Copyright Claim**

Plaintiff commenced this action in January 2008, alleging infringement of plaintiff's copyright in a song titled "The Second Coming" commissioned by Nike to be used in a national

marketing campaign for its Air Force 25 shoe line. The song itself was created in November 2006 and is a collaboration between hip-hop artist LaRon James, p/k/a Juelz Santana (“Santana”) and music producer “Just Blaze.” Together Santana and Just Blaze created, produced and recorded “The Second Coming,” with Santana composing the lyrics and providing the vocals, and Just Blaze creating the music and beats and compiling and editing the recording. Both Santana and Just Blaze entered into licensing agreements with Nike, permitting Nike to use the song in various ways in conjunction with its promotion of the Air Force 25 shoes. (Larigan Decl. Exs. C & D.) Santana also warranted that he would secure all necessary releases from his record label, music publisher or any other entity necessary to enable Santana’s grant of the license to Nike. (Larigan Decl. Ex. C.)

When the song was created, plaintiff Diplomatic Man was Santana’s production company. In its complaint, plaintiff alleged that, pursuant to a 2002 contract between it and Santana, it owns the copyrights to all of Santana’s sound recordings, including “The Second Coming.” (Compl. ¶¶ 4, 6.) The complaint failed to mention that, prior to the creation of “The Second Coming” in November 2006, plaintiff appears to have assigned any such ownership interest in copyrights created by Santana to the record label Island Def Jam (“IDJ”). A three-way contract among plaintiff, Santana and IDJ dated May 13, 2005, provides: “All Master Recordings recorded during the Term<sup>1</sup> which embody the performances of [Santana] . . . and all copyrights therein and thereto, . . . shall be entirely IDJ’s property, free of any claims whatsoever by [Diplomatic Man], [Santana], or any other Person throughout the world and in perpetuity.”

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<sup>1</sup> In August 2006, the Term was extended by, at a minimum, nine months. (See Larigan Decl. Exs. K § 1, M; see also Larigan Decl. Ex. L ¶ 15.) As a result, “The Second Coming,” recorded just several months later in November 2006, falls within the ambit of this agreement.

(Larigan Decl. Ex. L ¶ 9.)<sup>2</sup>

Shortly following the recording of “The Second Coming,” Nike shot footage of a “making of” video, showing how the song was created and featuring clips of Santana and Just Blaze in the studio. (Larigan Decl. Ex. B.) One of the individuals appearing in this video is Cameron Giles (p/k/a “Cam’Ron”), plaintiff Diplomatic Man’s founder, sole shareholder and CEO. In the video, Cam’Ron is seen and heard talking with Santana about the song and discussing and viewing the Nike commercial in which the song is used. Nike represents that during the filming of the video, Cam’Ron never objected to Santana’s participation in the Nike marketing campaign or otherwise objected to the use of the song in the commercial. Indeed, Cam’Ron authorized his agent to sign a release for Nike to use Cam’Ron’s image in the “making of” video. (Larigan Decl. Ex. E at Nike 0000356.)

Nevertheless, following the airing of the Nike commercial, Cam’Ron told IDJ that he (and thus Diplomatic Man) had not authorized Santana’s participation in the commercial. Prior to filing the instant action, plaintiff’s counsel emailed IDJ’s parent company, Universal, to confirm plaintiff’s ownership of the recording. Universal responded that it did not agree “that Diplomatic Man (as opposed to IDJ) would own the master recording.” (Ex. I.)

## **II. Procedural History**

Undeterred, plaintiff commenced this action on January 8, 2008, asserting one count of copyright infringement against Nike regarding its use of “The Second Coming.” Nike responded

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<sup>2</sup> This agreement amends an earlier 2002 agreement between plaintiff and Roc-A-Fella Records, a division of IDJ, providing IDJ with the exclusive copyrights in Santana’s sound recordings. (Larigan Decl. Ex. K ¶ 5.01(a).) Thus the 2005 amendment served, in this regard, simply to reiterate IDJ’s copyright ownership.

with several counterclaims.<sup>3</sup> The parties thereafter engaged in discovery and both provided initial discovery responses in August 2008. Plaintiff, however, failed to take its discovery obligations seriously. Nike represents that in response to its document requests, plaintiff produced in total only twenty-five pages, which consisted of an agreement between plaintiff and Santana, and the copyright registration in “The Second Coming.” (D. Mem. 7.) Throughout the fall of 2008, Nike sent a number of letters to plaintiff requesting that it supplement its discovery responses; plaintiff never responded. Among Nike’s unanswered document requests was a request for the agreements between plaintiff and IDJ referenced above, which Nike had learned of from filings in another matter. As a result of plaintiff’s persistent disregard for and non-responsiveness to Nike’s correspondence, Nike engaged in third party discovery that could have otherwise been avoided.

On November 26, 2008 – the date set for the close of discovery – plaintiff’s counsel moved to withdraw, asserting that plaintiff had ceased communication with counsel, despite counsel’s repeated attempts to contact plaintiff to discuss discovery issues. (Doc. ##25-29.) By order dated December 5, the Court directed plaintiff to “send an officer or other authorized representative to appear” for a conference on December 12, and warned plaintiff that if it failed to do so its suit would be dismissed for failure to prosecute.

Plaintiff did not send a representative to the conference on December 12, 2008, or otherwise contact its counsel, defendant or the Court. Accordingly, on December 17, 2008, counsel’s motion for leave to withdraw was granted and the action dismissed with prejudice for

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<sup>3</sup> Nike further responded with a third-party complaint against Santana and his company, Santana’s World. Neither third-party defendant appeared in this case, and Nike has withdrawn its third-party complaint in light of the dismissal of plaintiff’s action. (D. Mem. 6 & n.4.)

failure to prosecute pursuant to Rule 41.

Nike promptly moved for an award of attorneys' fees and costs against plaintiff pursuant to section 505 of the Copyright Act. Plaintiff continued its disregard for orderly process by failing to respond to Nike's motion. In this motion, Nike seeks \$311,072.50 in attorneys' fees and \$39,441.79 in costs for services rendered through November 2008. (*Id.* Mem. 22.) It also seeks fees incurred in December 2008, which as of the time it filed the motion, had yet to be computed. (*Id.*) Accordingly, it stated that it would be submitting supplemental documentation of the fees and costs incurred in December 2008, including the costs attendant to making the present motion. (Beil Decl. ¶ 8; Webb Decl. ¶ 4.) To date, however, Nike has not done so.

## DISCUSSION

### I. Entitlement to an Award

The Copyright Act permits a court, "in its discretion [to] allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party other than the United States or an officer thereof. . . . [and to] award a reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party as part of the costs." 17 U.S.C. § 505. As is clear from the statute, such awards are at the discretion of the district court, and prevailing defendants and plaintiffs are to be treated alike. Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc., 510 U.S. 517, 534 (1994). The dismissal of plaintiff's case with prejudice on December 17, 2008, constitutes an adjudication on the merits, Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b), and accordingly, Nike is the prevailing party entitled to move for an award of fees and costs. See Ninox Television Ltd. v. Fox Entm't Group, Inc., No. 04 Civ. 7891, 2006 WL 1643300, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. June 13, 2006), quoting Nemaizer v. Baker, 793 F.2d 58, 60 (2d Cir. 1986).

While there is no precise formula for determining when an award of costs and fees to the prevailing party is appropriate under the Copyright Act, "courts exercising their discretion



consider the equitable factors of ‘frivolousness, motivation, objective unreasonableness (both in the factual and legal components of the case) and the need in particular circumstances to advance considerations of compensation and deterrence.’” Hudson v. Universal Studios, Inc., 04 CV 6997, 2009 WL 536564, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2009), quoting Crecent Publ’g Group, Inc. v. Playboy Enters., 246 F.3d 142, 147 (2d Cir. 2001), quoting in turn Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc., 510 U.S. 517, 534 n.19 (1994). Of these factors, “objective reasonableness” is accorded “substantial weight.” Bauer v. Yellen, 548 F. Supp. 2d 88, 96 (S.D.N.Y. 2008), quoting Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. v. West Publ’g Co., 240 F.3d 116, 122 (2d Cir. 2001). Indeed, the “[o]bjective unreasonableness of a party’s claims or defenses is sufficient to subject a party to an award of attorney’s fees under § 505” without regard to any other equitable factor. Crown Awards, Inc. v. Discount Trophy & Co., Inc., 564 F. Supp. 2d 290, 294 (S.D.N.Y. 2008); see also Hudson, 2009 WL 536564, at \*2. “A plaintiff’s claim of copyright infringement is objectively unreasonable when the claim is clearly without merit or otherwise patently devoid of a legal or factual basis.” Contractual Obligation Prods., LLC v. AMC Networks, Inc., 546 F. Supp. 2d 120, 125 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (internal quotations and punctuation omitted), and a “consistent lack of evidentiary support for the claim typically will render it objectively unreasonable,” Vargas v. Transeau, No. 04 Civ. 9772, 2008 WL 3164586, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2008). Additionally, “[m]isconduct before or during litigation can, in appropriate cases, provide the basis for an award of fees.” Crown Awards, 564 F. Supp. 2d at 294, quoting Matthew Bender, 240 F.3d at 126.

Plaintiff’s claim of copyright infringement was objectively unreasonable on the merits and this unreasonableness was further compounded by plaintiff’s conduct throughout the proceeding. As an initial matter, it is not even clear that plaintiff owns the copyright in “The Second Coming.” Although plaintiff may have at one time been the assignee of the copyright in

any song created by Santana, plaintiff appears to have transferred any such rights to IDJ prior to the creation of the song in question through both the 2002 agreement and reiterated through the 2005 amendment. Although neither of these documents are signed by Diplomatic Man in the versions provided to the Court,<sup>4</sup> a contract need not be signed to be enforceable, provided there is objective evidence that the parties intended to be bound. Flores v. Lower East Side Service Center, Inc., 4 N.Y.3d 363, 369 (2005). It is not necessary to resolve this issue however, because even if plaintiff were the valid copyright holder, it is clear that plaintiff authorized Nike's use of the song, at a minimum, through an implied license created through Cam'Ron's conduct in connection with the "making of" video. Cf. Korman v. HBC Florida, Inc., 182 F.3d 1291, 1293 (11th Cir. 1999) (implied license to use songs written for defendant radio station and allowed to be aired).

Moreover, it is apparent that the song – a collaboration between Santana and Just Blaze – is a work of joint authorship. Childress v. Taylor, 945 F.2d 500, 504, 508 (2d Cir. 1991) (citing a song in which one person creates the lyrics and another the music as the quintessential example of joint authorship). As plaintiff should have well been aware prior to commencing this lawsuit – as the following principle was explained to plaintiff in Diplomatic Man, Inc. v. Brown, No. 05 Civ. 9069, 2007 WL 2827125 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2007), another meritless action brought by plaintiff concerning another of Santana's songs – "[j]oint authorship entitles the co-authors to equal undivided interests in the whole work – in other words, each joint author has the right to use or to license the work as he or she wishes, subject only to the obligation to account to the

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<sup>4</sup> The 2002 agreement is incomplete and appears to be missing several pages, including, presumably, the signature page. (Larigan Decl. Ex. K.) And while the 2005 amendment was signed by IDJ and Santana, the signature line for Diplomatic Man is blank. (Larigan Decl. Ex. L.)

other joint owner for any profits that are made.” Thompson v. Larson, 147 F.3d 195, 199 (2d Cir. 1998), cited in Diplomatic Man, Inc. v. Brown, 2007 WL 2827125, at \*1. From this it follows that “joint authors may legally grant a license to a third party to exploit the work without co-author consent,” Jasper v. Sony Music Entm’t, Inc., 378 F. Supp. 2d 334, 346 (S.D.N.Y. 2005), and that “a licensee is not liable to a non-licencing co-owner for use authorized by the license . . . .” Davis v. Blige, 505 F.3d 90, 100 (2d Cir. 2007).

Just Blaze’s grant of a license to Nike to use the song thus immunizes Nike from a charge of infringement (insofar as its use does not exceeds the bounds of that license) and defeats any potential claim of infringement by plaintiff. See Jasper, 378 F. Supp. 2d at 346. Plaintiff clearly was aware that Santana was not the sole author of the work – if nothing else, through Cam’Ron’s participation in the “making of” video, which would have alerted him to Just Blaze’s role in the project – and plaintiff either knew or should have known that (or, at a minimum, should have investigated whether) Just Blaze had licensed Nike’s use of the song. Just as in Diplomatic Man v. Brown, “[s]ince Diplomatic Man was, at best, a co-owner of the copyright in question, Diplomatic Man’s claim of infringement . . . was objectively unreasonable, meriting a costs and fees award in this case.” 2007 WL 2827125, at \*1 (involving a claim of infringement against co-author of work).

Not only was plaintiff’s copyright infringement claim so without merit as to make it objectively unreasonable, but so too was plaintiff’s conduct in the litigation. Plaintiff was put on notice of the weakness of its claim before the suit was brought, but nevertheless chose to commence this action, requiring Nike to defend itself against public allegations of copyright infringement and expend significant sums of money in doing so. Plaintiff apparently, however, did not care enough to engage in the process or pursue the matter on its merits and basically



abandoned the case, after Nike engaged in considerable discovery (but with minimal expenditure of time or effort on plaintiff's part), stopping contact with its attorney and failing even to show up for the attorney's motion to withdraw, leading its case to be dismissed with prejudice. All of this conduct is characteristic of abusive litigation and further supports an award of fees and costs to Nike.<sup>5</sup>

Finally, requiring plaintiff to bear Nike's reasonable costs in this action would further the purpose of the Copyright Act by "compensat[ing] defendant[] for defend[ing] [its] right to free expression and deterr[ing] other plaintiffs from bringing similarly unreasonable actions." Vargas, 2008 WL 3164586, at \*2. This need is heightened here, where the deterrent effect is necessary not only to thwart unreasonable copyright actions generally, but also more specifically to curb this particular plaintiff's propensity for bringing unreasonable actions. Despite plaintiff's resounding loss in Diplomatic Man, Inc. v. Brown, and the resulting order to pay \$136,246.28 of its opponent's legal fees in September 2007, 2007 WL 2827125, at \*2, plaintiff proceeded to commence a similarly baseless lawsuit just three months later. For all of the above reasons, an award of fees and costs is appropriate in this instance.

## **II. Amount of the Award**

Nike's entitlement to a fee award having been established, the amount of such award remains to be determined. The Copyright Act provides that a prevailing party may recover "full

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<sup>5</sup> Nike contends that plaintiff's lawsuit was motivated by a feud between Cam'Ron and Santana. While there is some evidence to support this theory, in the absence of stronger evidence and adversarial testing, the Court declines to draw inferences about motivations based on a partial and speculative record. Whatever plaintiff's motivation may have been, Nike is entitled to fees and costs because, as established above, plaintiff was patently unreasonable both in bringing this claim and in the overall conduct of the litigation.

costs” and “reasonable attorney’s fees.” 17 U.S.C. § 505.

A. Attorneys’ Fees

Nike seeks an award of its entire \$311,072.50 of accrued attorneys’ fees. Upon a review of the fees charged by Nike’s counsel, they appear roughly reasonable and will be allowed in full. Although the fees may at first glance seem high – \$311,072.50 for a case without much action that did not make it past discovery – the circumstances attendant to this case make the bills reasonable, both in the time counsel spent defending this action and the hourly rate charged in so doing. See Crown Awards, 564 F. Supp. 2d at 297 (noting that the starting point for calculating reasonable attorneys’ fees is “the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation multiplied by a reasonable hourly rate” and that there is a “strong presumption” that the resulting sum represents a reasonable fee).

Of the \$311,072.50 in fees, \$285,980.00 was incurred by lead counsel Shook, Hardy & Bacon (“SHB”) and the remaining \$25,092.50 by local New York counsel, McGuireWoods. As required, Nike has submitted detailed time records from both SHB and McGuireWoods that “specify, for each attorney, the date, the hours expended, and the nature of the work done.” Vargas, 2008 WL 3164586, at \*3, quoting New York State Ass’n for Retarded Children, Inc. v. Carey, 711 F.2d 1136, 1148 (2d Cir. 1983). (Beil Decl. Ex. A; Webb Decl. Ex. A.) SHB devoted just over a thousand hours to this matter collectively between one partner, five associates, a staff attorney and two paralegals, whose billing rates ranged between \$155 (for a paralegal) to \$470 (for the partner) per hour. (Webb Decl. Ex. C.) In an effort to keep down costs, the bulk of this work was delegated to the associates and staff attorney, with a total of just over thirty hours of partner time. (Webb Decl. ¶ 7; Webb Decl. Ex. C.) On McGuireWoods’ end, just slightly over sixty hours total were spent in this litigation, which was handled almost

exclusively by one partner and a paralegal with billing rates of \$650 and \$200 respectively.

(Beil Decl. ¶¶ 7, 11; Beil Decl. Ex. A.)

These billing rates are perfectly reasonable. Indeed, the reasonableness of an hourly fee may be determined exclusively by “the rate a paying client would be willing to pay,” Arbor Hill Concerned Citizens Neighborhood Ass’n v. County of Albany, 522 F.3d 182, 190 (2d Cir. 2008), and here Nike has in fact has paid these rates. (Biel Decl. ¶ 10; Webb Decl. ¶ 8.) What’s more, the fact that Nike, a highly sophisticated business client, has paid these bills,<sup>6</sup> presumably after careful review by its general counsel or other senior business executives, is prima facie evidence of the reasonableness of the amount as a whole (beyond just the reasonableness of the hourly rates charged), since Nike could not have assumed that it would be reimbursed in full, or even in part.

The general reasonableness of the fees is confirmed by a review of counsel’s bills, which disclose no obvious problems of excess or waste. Although some of the work performed may seem excessive in hindsight – as the case ultimately never progressed much beyond the preliminary stages – it was entirely reasonable for counsel to prepare as though plaintiff would pursue this action. Indeed, counsel would have performed unreasonably had it not done so. Thus the time spent in researching the contours of the claims and defenses, pursuing the third-party action against Santana, and preparing for depositions, although ultimately futile, was not unreasonable. Moreover, it was plaintiff’s own blatant disregard for the discovery process that caused Nike to spend additional time and money following up on plaintiff’s discovery breaches

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<sup>6</sup> As of the time of the submissions in connection with this motion in December 2008, Nike had paid all bills through October 2008 and there is no reason to believe that the lack of payment of bills beyond that date is attributable to anything other than processing time. (See Biel Decl. ¶ 10; Webb Decl. ¶ 8.)

and pursuing third-party discovery. Finally, imposing the full costs on plaintiff, a successful music production company, would further the purposes of the Copyright Act: “[g]enerally, ‘where the plaintiff can afford to pay, the congressional goal of discouraging frivolous litigation demands that full fees be levied’ . . . .” Vargas, 2008 WL 3164586, at \*4, quoting Faraci v. Hickey-Freeman Co., 607 F.2d 1025, 1028-29 (2d Cir. 1979). Accordingly, Nike will be awarded its full \$311,072.50 in attorneys’ fees.

#### B. Costs

Plaintiff also seeks reimbursement of \$39,411.79 in litigation costs. This is broken down into \$5378.73 in costs incurred by McGuireWoods (Beil Decl. ¶ 10) and \$34,063.06 in costs incurred by SHB (Webb Decl. Ex. B). The latter number is inflated, as it includes a total of \$25,628.60 in “expenses” for McGuireWood’s services, all of which are included directly as fees and costs in McGuireWood’s bills. (Webb Decl. Ex. A.) This appears to have resulted because McGuireWood’s invoices were sent to SHB, which in turn submitted joint invoices to Nike for payment. (Beil Decl. ¶ 8.) Regardless of why this occurred, the inclusion of expenses from McGuireWoods as additional costs on SHB’s bills results in impermissible double counting of this sum for the present purposes. Accordingly, \$25,628.60 of the requested costs will be disallowed.

The request for the remaining \$13,783.19 will be allowed. Nike has thoroughly documented these costs and they are comprised of the ordinary and reasonable expenses attendant to the litigation, including expenses such as legal research, photocopying, process servers, travel, court filing fees, and postage.

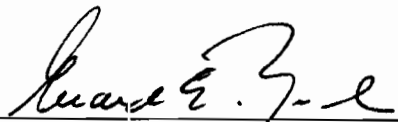
### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Nike's motion for an award of reasonable costs and attorneys' fees against plaintiff pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 (Doc. #41) is granted. Accordingly, Nike shall be awarded \$311,072.50 in attorney's fees and \$13,783.19 in costs, for a total of \$324,855.69. To the extent Nike still intends to seek fees and costs for expenses incurred in December 2008, it is directed to submit supporting documentation by April 13, 2009. Plaintiff is directed to submit any objections to the amount of those fees and costs – and those only – by April 20, 2009. This is emphatically not an invitation to plaintiff to belatedly object to the fees and costs already sought by Nike and awarded in this order.

Further, upon the request of defendant, the third-party complaint against Santana and Santana's World is dismissed without prejudice, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(2).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: New York, New York  
April 6, 2009

  
GERARD E. LYNCH  
United States District Judge

Copy by first class mail to:

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